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ABSTRACT

This guide is correlated to the PASS (Priority Academic Student Skills) objectives for Oklahoma history in grades 6-12. The guide was developed to aid in the teaching of the PASS objectives by identifying primary sources, audiovisual materials, field trips and scholarly materials that relate to each objective. The guide is divided into seven chapters with each chapter corresponding to an objective identified in the PASS, for Oklahoma's history grades 6-12, published by the Department of Education. In each chapter there are four resource categories to aid in teaching that objective. Resource categories include: (1) museums and historic sites; (2) audiovisual materials on VHS format; (3) primary resources available through the Oklahoma Historical Society's Archives and Library; and (4) "The Chronicles of Oklahoma" which are specifically researched scholarly papers from the quarterly publication of the Oklahoma Historical Society. (EH)

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ED 421 398

Teacher's Guide to Resources

of the

Oklahoma Historical Society

Keyed to the

Priority Academic

Student Skills

SO 028 856

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

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Grades 6-12
Oklahoma History

PRIORITY ACADEMIC STUDENT SKILLS

Grades 6-12
Oklahoma History

INTRODUCTION:

The Oklahoma Curriculum Committee established by the Oklahoma Legislature, has presented Oklahoma's Priority Academic Student Skills as the basic skills and knowledge necessary for graduation.

The Oklahoma Historical Society, in an effort to promote Oklahoma History, has developed this guide for the PASS objectives for Oklahoma History grades 6-12. This guide has been developed to aid in the teaching of the PASS objectives by identifying: primary resources, audio visual materials, field trips and scholarly materials that relate to each objective.

The guide is divided into seven chapters. Each Chapter is an objective that has been identified in the Priority Academic Student Skills, for Oklahoma's History grades 6-12, published by the Department of Education. In each chapter there are four resource categories to aide in teaching that objective. The categories are: **Museums and Historic Sites** that address the objective - for suggested field trips; **Audio Visual** materials available on **VHS** format; **Primary resources** available through the Oklahoma Historical Society's Archives and Library; **The Chronicles of Oklahoma** which are specifically researched scholarly papers presented in a quarterly publication of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Oklahoma Museums and Historic Sites

The Museums and Historic Sites listed for each objective will have a section or exhibit that address this objective specifically. The museums listed may have special programs available upon request or may have special programs scheduled throughout the year.

Please write or call to schedule your group so that accommodations can be made to make your experience most beneficial. Some smaller local museums not listed here may also have exhibits or programs that would be beneficial so please check with them as well.

Audio Visual

The Audio Visual materials available for teaching the objectives are limited. The Audio Visual materials listed are limited to VHS format. 8 mm films not listed are available through the O.S.U. Audio Visual Center, you may call the number listed for a complete catalog. Commercial films and videos are also not listed within this guide.

Primary Resources

The Primary Resources listed within this guide are taken form the Oklahoma Historical Society's Archives and Manuscripts Division. There are other resource centers for primary resources within the state such as: the O.U. Western Histories Collection in Norman; the Thomas Gilcrease Institute in Tulsa: the Oklahoma Department of Libraries in Oklahoma City as well as the many colleges and Universities in this state.

The Archives and Manuscripts Division of the Oklahoma Historical Society maintains an extensive collection documenting the history of Oklahoma. The division consists of:

Native American Records:

The Collections contain 3.5 million documents representing 66 of the 67 native tribes that resided in Indian Territory. (Osage records can be found at the Southwest Branch of the National Archives in Ft. Worth, TX.) Other resources include the 112-volume *Indian-Pioneer History*, a collection of oral histories done by the Federal Writers Project in 1937

Photos:

The Photographic section contains 200,000 images that range from the late 1850s to the present with many subjects represented.

Newspapers:

The Newspaper collection contains 28,000 reels of microfilm on state newspapers from 1844 to the present. Some indexing is available. Newspapers often are a god source of marriage and death notices.

Oral Histories:

Oral histories include many subjects and individuals with over 5,000 interview and recorded events. Extensive indices are provided by name and subject.

Manuscripts:

These represent unpublished collections of public and private papers, scrapbooks, business records, collections of scholars, and more. Guides to collections are limited indices are available.

Misc. Oklahoma Information:

Section X, the Archives' vertical files, contains news clippings, information on Native Americans and Manuscripts Division, 2100 N. Lincoln Blvd., Oklahoma City, OK 73105. Phone (405) 522-2492.

The Chronicles of Oklahoma

The Chronicles of Oklahoma are a compilation of specific topics of scholarly researched materials published quarterly by the Oklahoma Historical Society. The Chronicles of Oklahoma listed here are annotated and indexed relating to the specific objective. The Chronicles of Oklahoma are made available to Libraries and individuals through membership to the Oklahoma Historical Society.

OBJECTIVE I

Describe Both European and American

Exploration of and Claims to

the Territory That Would

Become Oklahoma.

I. **DESCRIBE BOTH EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN EXPLORATION OF AND CLAIMS TO THE TERRITORY THAT WOULD BECOME OKLAHOMA.**

FIELD TRIPS: OKLAHOMA MUSEUMS THAT ADDRESS THIS TOPIC, Elementary through Adult

1. Museum of the Western Prairie
   P.O. Box 574
   Altus, OK 73522
   (405) 482-1044

2. Woolaroc Museum
   P.O. Box 1647
   Bartlesville, OK 74005
   (918) 336-0307

3. Museum of the Red River
   812 E. Lincoln
   Idabel, OK 74745
   (405) 286-3616

4. Museum of the Great Plains
   P.O. Box 68
   Lawton, OK 73502
   (405) 581-3460

5. State Museum of History
   2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
   Oklahoma City, OK 73105
   (405) 521-2491

6. Gilcrease Museum
   1400 Gilcrease Museum Road
   Tulsa, OK 74127
   (918) 582-3122

7. Plains Indians & Pioneers Museum
   P.O. Box 1167
   Woodward, OK 73802
   (405) 256-6136

AUDIO VISUAL:
Middle School through High School Media Resources

OSU-AVC
121 N. Cordell Hall
Stillwater, OK 74078
(405) 744-7212

167092 - The Treasure Hunt -- VHS

167092 - First Frontier -- VHS

Signal Education Media
101 W. 22nd St.
Ada, OK 74820
(405) 332-8862

The Beginnings -- VHS
The Explorers -- VHS
Map Skills -- VHS
Oklahoma Our State -- VHS

PRIMARY RESOURCES: OHS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

Oklahoma Historical Society
Archives Division
2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
(405) 521-2491

1. Whipple Journal

2. John Hicks Collection

OKLAHOMA CHRONICLES
(IN-DEPTH ARTICLE)
Generally High School Reading Level Approximately 10 Pages Each

Alfred B. Thomas, "Spanish Exploration of Oklahoma 1599-1792," 6(Summer 1928): 186-213
The Spanish reported on how Indians of the area lived during this early period. Indians included are the Apache, Comanche, Ute, and Taovayas (Wichitas). Tribal rivalry and Spanish policy retarded French exploration during most of the 1600s.

* Anna Lewis, "LaHarpe's First Expedition in Oklahoma 1718-1719," 2(Winter 1924-25): 331-49.
Excerpts from Frenchman Bernard de la Harpe's journal in which he described a trip from present McCurtain to present Muskogee County made for the purpose of persuading the Indians to let him trade in the area. Information about the Caddoan tribe.

Delbert F. Schaier, "French Explorers in Oklahoma," 55(Winter 1977-78): 392-402.
French traders entered the area from 1719 to 1762 trying to expand French influence through trade alliances with Indians. They frequently clashed with Spanish officials.

Leslie A. McRill, "Ferdinandina: First White Settlement in Oklahoma," 41(Summer 1963): 126-59.
Includes French explorers reports and archaeological work done in the Arkansas River valley in Kay County. By 1719 French settlers traded with the Wichita or Taovaya Indians.

* Anna Lewis, "Oklahoma as part of the Spanish Dominion 1763-1803," 3(Summer 1925): 45-58.
The article includes a letter written by the Spanish commander of a post on the Arkansas River whose job was to keep the Indian tribes peaceful. The Spanish had difficulty controlling the river traffic.

* Alfred B. Thomas, "The First Santa Fe Expedition 1792-1793," 9(Summer 1931): 195-208.
Excerpts from Pedro Vial's journal written on a trip from

Texas to the Red River villages of the Taovayas. He mentions contact with Comanches and Pawnees. Phillip Drennen Thomas, "The United States Army as the Early Patron of naturalists in the Trans-Mississippi West, 1803-1820," 56(Summer 1978): 171-93.
These studies of the physical make up of the region include the reports of botanist Thomas Nuttall and zoologist Thomas Say.

* Elizabeth A. H. John, "Portrait of a Wichita Village, 1808," 60(Winter 1982-83): 412-37.
In 1808 the Wichitas hosted a trading fair for friendly Indians of the upper Red River region. An Indian agent received an invitation and sent a delegation headed by Anthony Glass. Glass recorded the life and customs of the Wichitas in a diary which includes information about women's leadership, Osage raiders, and the Wichitas's Comanche allies.

Brad Agnew, "The Dodge-Leavenworth Expedition 1834," 53(Fall 1975): 376-96.
Five hundred soldiers went into western Indian Territory to find the Plains Indians and impress them with the power and trading potential of the U.S. Government.

* George H. Shirk ed., "Peace on the Plains," 28(Spring 1950): 2-41.
The journal of Colonel Henry Dodge written on the Dodge-Leavenworth expedition of 1834. This trip was undertaken by 500 troops who went into western Indian Territory to make contact with the Plains tribes and impress them with the idea of trading with the United States and becoming peaceful farmers. A majority of the soldiers got sick on the trip and 150 of them died.

* Fred S. Perrine ed., "The Journal of Hugh Evans, Covering the First and Second Campaigns of the U.S. Dragoon Regiment in 1834 and 1835," 3(Fall 1925): 175-215.
Two expeditions for the purpose of promoting peace with western tribes were undertaken by the Army. The first trip was into present Kiowa County, the second into present Cleveland County.

* Harold W. Jones ed., "The Diary of Assistant Surgeon Leonard McPhail on His Journey to the Southwest in 1835," 18(Fall 1940): 281-92.
The treatment of illness on the second dragoon expedition.

Muriel H. Wright, "Early Navigation and Commerce Along the Arkansas and Red Rivers in Oklahoma," 8(Spring 1930): 65-88.
The main method of moving people and shipping goods and produce was by river until the railroad came in the 1870s. This article describes the types of boats used and the difficulties of river navigation.

Grant Foreman, "Early Trails Through Oklahoma," 3(Summer 1925): 99-119.
The author located an early Spanish trail used by priests, traders, and trappers who crossed the southwest corner of present Oklahoma. The earliest roads built by the army connected forts. Later, cattle trails became thoroughfares.

* George C. Sibley, "Extracts From the Diary of Major Sibley," 5(Summer 1927): 196-218.
In 1811 Osage agent George Sibley explored present western Kansas and Oklahoma's salt plains. He promoted friendly relations with the Kaw and Pawnee Indians.

* Grant Foreman ed., "An Unpublished Report by Captain Bonneville," 10(Fall 1932): 326-30.
Benjamin Louis de Bonneville led an expedition from Fort Gibson to the Rocky Mountains beginning in 1830. He evaluated the western land prior to removals.

* James H. Gardner, "One Hundred Years Ago in the Region of Tulsa," 11(Summer 1933): 765-85.
Lieutenant J. L. Dawson inspected the land from the Arkansas River to the Canadian River in Indian Territory to determine if it was a suitable home for the Creek Indians. He described the area from Fort Gibson to the mouth of the Cimarron.

* W. Julian Fessler ed., "Captain Nathan Boone's Journal," 7(Spring 1929): 58-104.
In 1843 Nathan Boone, son of Daniel Boone, led the first U.S. Dragoons into western Indian Territory to provide protection for traders on the Santa Fe Trail and to inspect the salt plains.

* Robert H. Dott ed., "Lieutenant Simpson's California Road Across Oklahoma," 38 (Summer 1960): 154-79.
The purpose of this expedition, led by Randolph Marcy in 1849, was to map a southern route to California following the discovery of gold there. This part of the trip was from Fort Smith to Santa Fe via the Canadian River.

* Muriel H. Wright, "The Journal of John Lowery Brown of the

Cherokee Nation, En Route to California 1850,"
12(Summer 1934): 177-213.
Cherokee gold seekers followed the Santa Fe Trail to California. They left present Stillwell, Oklahoma on April 20th and arrived in California September 28th.

* Lona Shawver ed., "Stanley Explores Oklahoma,"
22(Fall 1944): 259-70.
From the diary of David S. Stanley, member of a railroad survey crew that crossed Indian Territory in 1853.

* Muriel H. Wright and George H. Shirk eds., "Artist Mollhausen in Oklahoma, 1853," 31(Winter 1953-54): 392-441.
The Journal of Heinrich Mollhausen includes information about the region's geography, vegetation, and wild animals. He described training pack animals. Mollhausen accompanied the Whipple survey west from Fort Smith.

* Grant Foreman ed., "Survey of a Wagon Road from Fort Smith to the Colorado River," 12(Spring 1934): 74-96.
Edward Beale's expedition to find the best route to California in 1858 followed the Canadian River.

William P. Corbett, "Rifles and Ruts: Army Road Builders in Indian Territory," 60(Fall 1982): 294-309.
The earliest roads built in Oklahoma connected forts with each other and with their sources of supply. Forts were built between 1825 and 1880 as settlement moved westward.

* Carl C. Rister and Bryan W. Lovelace eds., "A Diary Account of a Creek Boundary Survey, 1850," 27(Fall 1949): 268-302.
The completion of the eastern boundary survey for the Creek Nation was hampered by Comanche warriors and summer heat.

* Douglas Cooper, "A Journal Kept by Douglas Cooper,"
5(Winter 1927-28): 381-90.
In 1858 Choctaw agent Douglas Cooper led a group of volunteers from Fort Washita to present Comanche County to determine if Comanches were in the area.

* Carl C. Rister ed., "Colonel A.W. Evans' Christmas Day Indian Fight, 1868," 16(Fall 1938): 275-301.
Evans' account of an expedition from Fort Bascom, New Mexico into Indian Territory during which his troops defeated a group of Comanches.

OBJECTIVE II

Describe the Economic Development

of Oklahoma's Natural and

Human Resources

II. **DESCRIBE THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF OKLAHOMA'S NATURAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES.**

A. **DESCRIBE THE ENVIRONMENT, LOCATE LANDFORMS AND IDENTIFY THE MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STATE.**

FIELD TRIPS: OKLAHOMA MUSEUMS THAT ADDRESS THIS TOPIC, Elementary through Adult

1. Oklahoma State Museum of History
   2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
   Oklahoma City, OK 73105
   (405) 521-2491

2. Forest Heritage Center
   P.O.Box 157
   Broken Bow, OK 74728
   (405) 494-6497

3. Port of Catoosa - Arkansas Waterway Museum
   5350 Cimarron Rd.
   Catoosa, OK 74015
   (918) 226-2291

4. Anadarko Basin Museum of Natural History
   P.O. Box 1091
   Elk City, OK 73648
   (405) 225-2207

5. Tucker Tower
   P.O. Box 1649
   Ardmore, OK 73402
   (405) 223-2109

6. OSU Museum of Natural History
   OSU Campus
   Stillwater, OK 74078
   (405) 624-6531

AUDIO VISUAL:
Middle School through High School Media Resources

Sigma Educational Media
101 W. 22nd St.
Ada, OK 74820
(304)332-8862

The Great Plains States -- VHS
The Southwest -- VHS

PRIMARY RESOURCES: OHS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

1. Indian Pineer Papers
2. Photo Archives
3. Whipple Collection
4. Maunscrip & Section X: Mining, Oil, Natural Gas, Livestock Industry, Auto Industry, Trucking, Meat Packing, Broadcasting, Agriculture.

OKLAHOMA CHRONICLES
(IN-DEPTH ARTICLE)
Generally High School Reading Level Approximately 10 Pages Each

1. Natural Resources - Coal, Lead, Zinc, and Petroleum

Michael J. Hightower, "Cattle, Coal, and Indian Land," 62(Spring 1984): 4-25.
Coal Mining began in the Choctaw Nation in 1872 under the direction of J. J. McAlester, a white man who had married into the tribe. The author describes this important economic development and also tells about present day strip mining in the area.

Steve Sewell, "Amongst the Damp: The Dangerous Profession of Coal Mining in Oklahoma, 1870-1935," 70(Spring 1992): 66-83.
The coal mines of southeastern Indian Territory were among the most dangerous in the world around 1900. Working conditions that caused thousands of accidents are described.

John Barnhill, "Triumph of Will: The Coal Strike of 1899-1903," 61(Spring 1983): 80-95.
The strike was successful due to the influence of the United Mine Workers and the work of labor organizer Pete Hanraty. Miners won an increase in wages plus an eight hour day.

Arrell M. Gibson, "Early Mining Camps in Northeastern Oklahoma," 34(Summer 1956): 193-202.
Between 1880 and 1950 the tri-state district of northeastern Oklahoma, southeastern Kansas and southwestern Missouri was the world's leading producer of lead and zinc. For the last 33 years of this production, Oklahoma's mines made the greatest contribution. The article covers problems with the Indians, transportation, and mining camp operations.

Arrell M. Gibson, "A Social History of the Tri-State District," 37(Summer 1959): 182-95.
This mining area is compared to other mining camps of the West as to social turbulence, lack of housing, and lack of interest in schools or any permanent social structure. Commercial mining was sustained for over 50 years.

Frank F. Finney, "The I.T. Illuminating Oil Company," 37(Summer 1959): 149-61.
Oil was drilled on Osage land beginning in 1897. The I.T. Illuminating Oil Company held a blanket lease on Osage land from 1896 to 1905. The company became Cities Service in 1941.

David C. Boles, "The Prairie Oil and Gas Company, 1901-1911," 46(Summer 1968): 189-200.
This company was created by Standard Oil to own and operate producing properties and to buy oil and transport it through pipe lines. Prairie Oil and Gas built pipe lines that connected Oklahoma production to eastern refineries.

D. Earl Newsom, "Roxana: The Last of the Wild Boom Towns," 69(Spring 1991): 62-77.
A typical oil boom and bust cycle was experienced by this town in Logan County beginning in 1927.

Blue Clark, "The Beginning of Oil and Gas Conservation in Oklahoma, 1907-1931," 55(4: 1977-78): 375-91.
Oklahoma produced more oil than any other state during this period and pioneered attempts at conservation which were unsuccessful until 1931.

2. Water Resources

W. R. Holway, "Dams on the Grand River," 26(Fall 1948): 329-34.
In 1935 the Oklahoma legislature started the Grand River Dam Authority for the purpose of creating a conservation and reclamation district involving 14 counties in northeastern Oklahoma. Their main goals were to create hydroelectric power and to control flooding.

James Ware, "Soldiers, Disasters, and Dams: The Army Corps of Engineers and Flood Control in the Red River Valley, 1936-46," 57(Spring 1979): 26-33.
Engineers made a study of the river in 1935 and created a plan for flood control which was developed gradually over the next 10 years and mainly consisted of building 11 dams.

B. EXPLAIN IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE MARKET ECONOMY IN OKLAHOMA WITH AN EMPHASIS ON THE IMPACT OF THE "BOOM AND BUST" CYCLE

FIELD TRIPS: OKLAHOMA MUSEUMS THAT ADDRESS THIS TOPIC, Elementary through Adult

1. Oklahoma State Museum of History
   2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
   Oklahoma City, OK 73105
   (405) 521-2491

2. Frank Phillips Home
1107 Cherokee Ave.
Bartlesville, OK 74003-5027
(918) 336-2491

3. Drumright Oilfield Museum
P.O. Box 668
Drumright, OK 74030
(918) 352-2204

4. Anadarko Basin Museum of Natural History
P.O. Box 1091
Elk City, OK 73648
(405) 225-2207

5. Healdton Oil Museum
315 E. Main St.
Healdton, OK 73438-1836
(405) 229-0317

AUDIO VISUAL:
Middle School through High School Media Resources

Sigma Educational Media
101 W. 22nd St.
Ada, OK 74820
(405) 332-8862

The Cattle Drives -- VHS
Oil -- VHS
Dust, Drifters and Drought -- VHS

OSU A.V. Center
121 N. Cordell Hall
Stillwater, OK 74078
(405) 744-7212

Workin' in the Coal Mines -- VHS
On the Job in Oklahoma -- VHS

PRIMARY RESOURCES: OHS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

1. Indian Records

2. Indian Pioneer Papers

3. Oral History Department

4. Newspaper Archives

5. Manuscripts & Section X: Livestock Association, Banking, Oil, Transportation

THE OKLAHOMA CHRONICLES
(IN-DEPTH ARTICLES)
Generally High School Reading Level Approximately 10 Pages Each

1. Development of a Market Economy in Indian Territory (1820-1907)

Norman A. Graebner, "Pioneer Indian Agriculture in Oklahoma," 23(Fall 1945): 232-48.
The Five Civilized Tribes had advanced farther than any other Indians in their development of agriculture by 1539 when the DeSoto expedition wrote about them. This farming tradition was expanded during the next three centuries. The period covered by the article is 1830 to 1860.

Sue Hammond, "Socioeconomic Reconstruction in the Cherokee Nation 1865-1870," 56(Summer 1978): 158-70.
The article covers the Cherokees' efforts after the Civil War to reestablish agriculture, an educational system, missions, and law enforcement. Problems of the freedmen were also a major concern.

Norman A. Graebner, "History of Cattle Ranching in Eastern Oklahoma," 21(Fall 1943): 300-11.
Ranching was an important economic pursuit. After the Civil War many non-citizens came into Indian Territory and took advantage of the tribes' lenient grazing laws.

Duncan M. Aldrich, "General Stores, Retail Merchants, and Assimilation: Retail Trade in the Cherokee Nation, 1838-1890," 57(Summer 1979): 119-36.
The article concentrates on the period after the Civil War and gives information on what businesses were located in the towns, what kind of stock was carried in stores, who the suppliers were, and where the merchants came from.

James D. Morrison, "Problems in the Industrial Progress and Development of the Choctaw Nation, 1865-1907," 32(Spring 1954): 70-91.
The Indians first objective during this period was to preserve their communal land system. They imported white labor but tried to keep the whites from exploiting them and their nation's resources. The article includes information about agriculture, mining, forestry, and range cattle.

* Leo Kelley ed., "Up the Trail in '76: the Journal of Louis Warren Neatherlin," 66(Spring 1988): 22-51.
Four cattle trails crossed Indian Territory and were a source of income to the Indians. This is the journal of the trail boss on the first systematic cattle drive up the Great Western trail in 1876.

Craig Miner, "The Struggle for an East-West Railway into Indian Territory, 1870-82," 47(Spring 1969): 560-81.
Railroad construction was opposed by the Indians.

2. Economic Development During the Territorial and Statehood Periods (1889 to the Present)

Norman L. Crockett, "The Opening of Oklahoma: A Businessman's Frontier," 56(Spring 1978): 85-95.
The businessman settler had unique problems that had not been encountered on other frontiers. Profiles of the businessmen who settled western Oklahoma.

Noburt R. Mahnken, "Economic Beginnings: Making a Living in the Cherokee Outlet," 71(Summer 1993): 202-23.
Those who claimed land in the 1893 land run were constricted by a national depression, low farm prices, and problems with banks and railroads.

William P. Corbett, "Men, Mud, and Mules: The Good Roads Movement in Oklahoma 1900-1910," 58(Summer 1980): 133-49.
In 1902 widespread flooding called attention to the pitiful condition of the territory's roads and precipitated the formation of the Oklahoma-Indian Territory Good Roads Association. This group became increasingly more important and they influenced the creation of a Highway Department with statehood in 1907.

Donovan L. Hofsommer, "The Construction of Railroads in the Oklahoma Panhandle," 58(Spring 1980): 77-91.
Railroad construction in the Panhandle mirrored that in the great plains generally. At first the railroad was interested in just getting tracks across the area. Trunk lines were delayed and this policy didn't satisfy the residents.

* Augustus J. Veenendaal Jr., "Railroads, oil, and Dutchman," 63(Spring 1985): 4-27.
Attracted by Oklahoma's Oil wealth, Dutch capitalists invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Oklahoma Central Railway from 1905 to 1914.

Carol H. Welsh, "Cattle Market for the World: The Oklahoma National Stockyards," 60(Spring 1982): 42-55.
Oklahoma City's stockyards began in 1910 and was the city's largest employer until Tinker Field was built. By the 1970s this stockyards had become the largest stocker-feeder cattle market in the world.

Donald K. Tolman, "Through the Ether: The Birth of Radio in Central Oklahoma," 61(Summer 1983): 130-47.
In 1921 WKY Radio went on the air, the first station licensed for regular programming west of the Mississippi River. It was followed by other stations, all of which had a great impact on the culture and economy of the state.

Keith Tolman, "Journalism and Aviation,"
72(Spring 1994): 22-35.
Oklahoma journalists played an important part in popularizing flying during the early 1900s. Reporters flew, they publicized flying exhibitions, and they built their readers' confidence in aviation as a safe and efficient form of transportation.

Keith Tolman, "Business on the Wing: Corporate Sponsorship of Oklahoma Aviation, 1927-1935," 66(Fall 1988): 268-81.
During this "golden age" of Oklahoma aviation, oil interests actively adopted this infant industry which used its products. Skelly Oil established the prestigious Spartan School of Aeronautics in Tulsa. Oilmen were involved in air races and other promotional activities.

James L. Crowder Jr., "More Valuable than Oil: The Establishment and Development of Tinker Air Force Base 1940-1949," 70(Fall 1992): 228-57.
In 1940 leaders of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce worked with state and federal officials to get this air depot located in their city. Tinker Field became Oklahoma's biggest employer.

Roger Harris and Bob L. Blackburn, "Whatever Happened to 3D Danny?: The Golden Age of Oklahoma Television, 1949-1974," 69(Fall 1991): 228-55.
Oklahoma was fortunate to have stations that installed the best equipment and emphasized quality broadcasting. Television changed the state's culture and stimulated its economy through advertising. A look at successful local programs and personalities.

OBJECTIVE III

Describe Significant Aspects of Oklahoma's Social and Cultural Development and Identify Important Individuals and Groups in Oklahoma's Social, Cultural, and Religious Heritage

III. DESCRIBE SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF OKLAHOMA'S SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND IDENTIFY IMPORTANT INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS IN OKLAHOMA'S SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND RELIGIOUS HERITAGE.

FIELD TRIPS: OKLAHOMA MUSEUMS THAT ADDRESS THIS TOPIC, Elementary through Adult

1. Oklahoma State Museum of History
   2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
   Oklahoma City, OK 73105
   (405) 521-2491

2. Spiro Mounds Archaeological Park
   Route 2, Box 339AA
   Spiro, OK 74959-9625
   (918) 962-2062

3. Chickasaw Cultural Center
   Box 1548, 520 E. Arlington
   Ada, OK 74820
   (405) 436-2603

4. Delaware Tribal Museum
   Box 825
   Anadarko, OK 73005
   (405) 247-2448

5. International Scottish Rite Temple
   P.O. Box 70
   Guthrie, OK 73044
   (405) 282-1281

6. Wheelock Mission
   401 S.E. Madison
   Millerton, OK 74745
   (405) 286-2321

7. Five Civilized Tribes Museum
   Honor Heights Drive
   Muskogee, OK 74401
   (918) 683-1701

8. Osage Tribal Museum
   600 N. Grandview
   Pawhuska, OK 74056
   (918) 287-9924

9. National Shrine of the Infant Jesus of Prague
   SH-99S
   Prague, OK 74864
   (405) 567-3080

10. Cherokee Heritage Center
P.O. Box 515
Tahlequah, OK 74465
(918) 456-6195

11. Chickasaw Council House
P.O. Box 717
Tishomingo, OK 73460
(405) 371-3351

12. Fenster Museum of Jewish Art
1223 E. 17th Place
Tulsa, OK 74120

13. Choctaw National Historical Museum
Route 1, Box 105AAA
Tuskahoma, OK 74574
(918) 569-4465

14. Seminole Nation Museum
P.O. Box 1532
Wewoka, OK 74884
(405) 257-5580

AUDIO VISUAL:
Middle School through High School Media Resources

Sigma Educational Media
101 W. 22nd St.
Ada, OK 74720
(405) 332-8862

Indian Territory -- VHS
The Land Runs -- VHS

OSU A.V. Center
121 N. Cordell Hall
Stillwater, OK 74078
(405) 744-7212

More Than Bows and Arrows -- VHS
Lost Civilizations -- VHS

PRIMARY RESOURCES: OHS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

1. Indian Records

2. Indian Pioneer Paper

3. Oral History Department

4. Manuscripts & Section X: American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Historical Society, Folklore Collection, Mission Records, American Baptist's Convention.

THE CHRONICLES OF OKLAHOMA
(IN-DEPTH ARTICLE)
Generally High School Reading Level Approximately 10 Pages Each

1. Before the Territorial Period.

Oscar William Davison, "Oklahoma's Educational Heritage," 27(Winter 1949-50): 354-72.
This brief history of education begins with the mission schools in the southeastern part of the United States established for the Five Civilized Tribes. The article then mentions schools built after removal and ends with details about the funding of schools during the territorial period.

Louis Coleman, "Cyrus Byington: Missionary to the Choctaws," 62(Winter 1984-1985) 360-87.
Cyrus Byington worked with the Choctaws for more than 40 years beginning in 1821 in Mississippi before removal. Byington was a linguist who reduced the Choctaw spoken language to a written form.

Oliver Knight, "Cherokee Society Under the Stress of Removal, 1820-46," 32(Winter 1954-55): 414-28.
Information on Cherokee culture, dress, religion, educational progress, housing, diet, and family life.

Brad Agnew, "A Legacy of Education: The History of the Cherokee Seminaries," 63(Summer 1985): 128-47.
Before the Civil War the Cherokees built both a male and a female seminary near present Tahlequah. This article describes life at these schools, which were comparable to high schools, from 1851 to 1910. Some of the information came from faculty and students' letters and diaries.

L. Edward Carter, "The Seminole Nation after Leaving Florida, 1855-1860," 55(Winter 1977-78): 433-53.
This smallest and most backward of the Five Civilized Tribes became a separate nation in 1855. Included are the provisions of the treaty separating them from the Creeks and reports of their cultural progress.

Andre Paul DuChateau, "The Creek Nation on the Eve of the Civil War," 52(Fall 1974): 290-315.
This thorough look at the Creek culture includes information about their government, law enforcement, slavery, schools, religion, and relations with the Seminoles. A map shows the location of towns and missions.

Mark K. Megehee, "Creek Nativism Since 1865,"
56(Fall 1978): 282-97.
After the Civil War ancient ceremonials never regained their former popularity. Information about Creek government, leaders, and social customs. Included also is a report on the effects of the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936 on the Creek people.

Frank F. Finney, "Progress in the Civilization of the Osage,"
40(Spring 1962): 2-21.
Between 1876 and 1907 the Osage people advanced culturally and politically, writing a constitution in 1881. When they divided their reservation for allotments they reserved all mineral rights for their own people, paving the way for future wealth.

William D. Pennington, "Government Policy and Indian Farming on The Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation 1869-1880,"
57(Summer 1979): 171-89.
The federal government was committed to the idea of civilizing the Plains Indian by changing him into a farmer. Agents Brighton Darlington and John Miles, and school superintendent John H. Seger all tried to teach the Indians farming.

Robert Paschal Nespor, "From War Lance to Plow Share: The Cheyenne Dog Soldiers as Farmers 1879-1930,"
65(Spring 1987): 42-75.
Dog soldiers were a military group within the tribe. They acted as tribal policemen during the reservation period and, during those years and later, became farmers on Dewey County allotments.

2. Social and Cultural Development during the Territorial and Statehood Periods

Kenny L. Brown, "Building a Life: Culture, Society, and Leisure in the Cherokee Outlet," 71(Summer 1993): 174-201.
A look at pioneer culture on the Plains that includes information about schools, churches, newspapers, and homes. Newcomers were anxious to establish the institutions and organizations of settled communities.

* Angie Debo ed., "The Diary of Charles Hazelrigg,"
25(Fall 1947): 229-70.
A Disciples of Christ minister wrote about his work during the years 1891 to 1893 in and around Payne County.

Arrell M. Gibson, "Oklahoma: Land of the Drifter,"
64(Summer 1986): 5-13.
A traditional or generational "sense of place" has been difficult for Oklahomans to realize because of Oklahoma's unique past as Indian Territory and because of its sudden

increases of population due to mining and mineral wealth and decreases due in part to the Great Depression and World War II.

W. Richard Fossey, "Talking Dust Bowl Blues: A Study of Oklahoma's Cultural Identity During the Great Depression," 55(Spring 1977): 12-33.
Oklahoma was a young state with a fragile ego at the time of the Great Depression. The depression's effects on farming were attacked by the governors of the period.

Tommy R. Thompson, "Milk and Honey and a Few Bad Apples: Oklahoma's Image in Magazines," 68(Fall 1990): 276-95.
For good or bad the state's image is shaped by what is written about it in popular magazines. Excerpts from articles written from 1889 through the 1980s.

Jack Spears, "Hollywood's Oklahoma,"
67(Winter 1989-90): 340-81.
The world's image of Oklahoma has been shaped by movies. Several movies are mentioned including "Grapes of Wrath", "Oklahoma", and "Tulsa".

OBJECTIVE IV

Describe the Development of Constitutional Government in Oklahoma

IV. **DESCRIBE THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN OKLAHOMA.**

A. **DESCRIBE THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AMONG THE INDIAN TRIBES OF OKLAHOMA AND THE MOVEMENT FOR THE ALL-INDIAN STATE OF SEQUOYAH.**

FIELD TRIPS: OKLAHOMA MUSEUMS THAT ADDRESS THIS TOPIC, Elementary through Adult

1. Oklahoma State Museum of History
   2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
   Oklahoma City, OK 73105
   (405) 521-2491

2. Oklahoma Territorial Museum
   406 E. Oklahoma
   Guthrie, OK 73044

AUDIO VISUAL:
Middle School through High School Media Resources

Sigma Educational Media
101 W. 22nd St.
Ada, OK 74720
(405) 332-8862

The Coming of the Indians -- VHS

OSU A.V. Center
121 N Cordell Hall
Stillwater, OK 74078
(405) 744-7212

Sooner Saga -- VHS

PRIMARY RESOURCES: OHS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

1. Indian Pioneer Papers
2. Newspaper Archives
3. Records of the Constitutional Convention
4. Robert Williams Collection
5. Bard Collection

THE CHRONICLES OF OKLAHOMA
(IN-DEPTH ARTICLE)
Generally High School Reading Level Approximately 10 Pages Each

Oliver Knight, "Fifty Years of Choctaw Law, 1834-1884," 31(Spring 1953): 76-95.
A survey of Choctaw laws and the changes made in them as the nation became more complex after the Civil War. The constitution included laws governing education, marriage, and criminal punishment.

* Arrell M. Gibson, "An I. T. United Nations," 39(Winter 1961-62): 398-413.
The Five Civilized Tribes had hostile neighbors in Indian Territory, namely Osages, Pawnees, Comanches, Kiowas and others. To promote peace the Five Tribes held Indian congresses from 1838 to 1845 and invited the Plains Tribes to attend. This is a record of the 1845 congress which met at present Eufaula.

Francis Paul Prucha, "The Board of Indian Commissioners and the Delegates of the Five Civilized Tribes," 56(Fall 1978): 247-64.
Part of President Ulysses S. Grant's "peace policy" toward the Indians in the late 1860s was the creation of this board which served as a liaison between government and missionary boards that supplied Indian reservations their agents. Indians lobbied the commissioner's meetings to protect their interests between 1872 and 1896.

* "Okmulgee Constitution," 3(Fall 1925): 216-28.
This constitution was written at the first Okmulgee convention in 1870 to be used in governing an Indian union. It was never ratified by the tribes whose delegates had framed it.

Curtis L. Nolen, "The Okmulgee Constitution: A Step Towards Indian Self-Determination," 58(Fall 1980): 264-81.
In 1870 Indian delegates from 12 tribes met to develop an intertribal system of government. The necessity of forming an intertribal government was imposed on the Indians in the federal government's treaties with them following the Civil War.

* DeWitt Clinton Duncan, "An Open Letter From Too-Qua-Stee to Congressman Charles Curtis 1898," 47(Fall 1969): 289-311.
Duncan was a Cherokee who protested the Curtis Act which abolished Indian governments. He objected to the Delaware Indians, who lived in their nation, choosing the best land. He also argued against the Cherokees having to donate land for charitable and educational purposes.

* Harold Keith ed., "Problems of a Cherokee Principal Chief," 17(Fall 1939): 296-308.

Letters written between 1879 and 1887 to leader Dennis Bushyhead asking for aid. The requests are for a variety of things including pardons for criminals and permits for cutting cedar trees in the Cherokee Outlet.

B. EXPLAIN THE MOVEMENT FOR SINGLE STATEHOOD AND THE IMPACT AND INFLUENCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

FIELD TRIPS: OKLAHOMA MUSEUMS THAT ADDRESS THIS TOPIC, Elementary through Adult

1. State Museum of History
   2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
   Oklahoma City OK 73105
   (405)521-2491

2. Oklahoma Territorial Museum
   402 E. Oklahoma
   Guthrie, OK 73044
   (405) 282-1889

AUDIO VISUAL:
Middle School through High School Media Resources

Sigma Educational Media
101 W. 22nd St.
Ada, OK 74720
(405)332-8862

Statehood -- VHS
Twin Territories -- VHS

OSU A.V. Center
121 N. Cordell Hall
Stillwater, OK 74078
(405) 744-7212

Yesterdays Capitol -- VHS

PRIMARY RESOURCES: OHS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

1. Athey Collections
2. Territorial Governor Collection
3. Indian Pioneer Papers
4. Newspaper Archives

The Chronicles of Oklahoma
(IN-DEPTH ARTICLE)
Generally High School Reading Level Approximately 10 Pages Each

Charles Wayne Ellinger, "Congressional Viewpoint Toward the Admission of Oklahoma as a State, 1902-1906," 58(Fall 1980): 283-95.
Between 1889 and 1906, 31 bills were introduced in Congress calling for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territories into the Union, either as one or two states. Sectional bias and party politics delayed statehood.

Charles Wayne Ellinger, "The Drive for Statehood in Oklahoma 1889-1906," 41(Spring 1963): 15-37.
Statehood for Oklahoma was bitterly debated in Congress during the 17 years Oklahoma was a territory. During this period the number of people favoring single over double statehood continually increased.

Amos Maxwell, "The Sequoyah Convention."
The Five Civilized Tribes wanted to join the Union as a state. They held a constitutional convention in Muskogee in 1905.
Part I, 28(Summer 1950): 161-92. Political events leading up to the convention.

Part II, 28(Fall 1950): 299-340. The Constitution was written and ratified.

Paul Nesbitt, "Governor Haskell Tells of Two Conventions," 14(Summer 1936): 189-217.
Oklahoma's first governor, Charles Haskell had attended both the Sequoyah Convention, to write a constitution for an Indian state, and the Constitutional Convention. He tells about the struggle for political power at both meetings.

OBJECTIVE V

Analyze the Impact Citizens Have Had in Shaping the Political and Social Events in Oklahoma

V. **ANALYZE THE IMPACT CITIZENS HAVE HAD IN SHAPING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EVENTS IN OKLAHOMA.**

A. **IDENTIFY POLITICAL TRENDS, MAJOR EVENTS, AND PERSONALITIES AFFECTING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF OKLAHOMA.**

FIELD TRIPS: OKLAHOMA MUSEUMS THAT ADDRESS THIS TOPIC, Elementary through Adult

1. Museum of the Western Prairie
   P.O. Box 574
   Altus, OK 73522

2. Confederate Memorial Museum
   P.O. Box 245
   Atoka, OK 74525
   (405) 889-7192

3. Frank Phillips Home
   1107 S. Cherokee
   Bartlesville, OK 74003
   (918) 336-2491

4. Gardner Mansion
   Route 1, Box 576
   Broken Bow, OK 74728
   (405) 584-6588

5. Washita Battle Field
   P.O. Box 252
   Cheyenne, OK 73628
   (405) 497-3929

6. Will Rogers Memorial
   Will Rogers Blvd.
   Claremore, OK 74017
   (405) 341-0719

7. Museum of the Cherokee Strip
   507 S. 4th Street
   Enid, OK 73701
   (405) 237-1907

8. Fort Gibson Military Park
   P.O. Box 457
   Fort Gibson, OK 74434
   (918) 478-3355

9. 45th Infantry Museum
   2145 N.E. 36th Street
   Oklahoma City, OK 73111
   (405) 424-5313

10. Pawnee Bill Ranch
P.O. Box 493
Pawnee, OK 74058
(918) 762-2513

11. Cherokee Strip Museum
2617 West Fir
Perry, OK 73077
(405) 336-2405

12. Marland Mansion
901 Monument Road
Ponca City, OK 74601
(405) 767-0420

13. Sequoyahs Home Site
Route 1, Box 141
Sallisaw, OK 74955
(918) 775-2413

14. Spiro Mounds Archaeological Park
Route 2, Box 339AA
Spiro, OK 74959
(918) 962-2062

15. George Murrell Home
HC 69, Box 54
Park Hill, OK 74451
(918) 456-2751

16. T. B. Ferguson Home
519 N. Weigle
Watonga, OK 73772
(405) 623-5069

17. Thomas Stafford Museum
P.O. Box 262
Weatherford, OK 73096
(405) 772-6143

18. Jim Thorpe Home
706 E. Boston
Yale, OK 74085
(918) 387-2815

AUDIO VISUAL:
Middle School through High School Media Resources

Sigma Educational Media
101 W. 22nd St.
Ada, OK 74720

The Coming of the Indians -- VHS
Plains Indians -- VHS
Sequoyah -- VHS
Pushmataha -- VHS
Land Runs -- VHS
Stand Watie -- VHS
Civil War the Later Years -- VHS

Oklahoma Historical Society's Bookstore
2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
Oklahoma City OK 73105
(405) 522-5214

Time Train -- VHS
Land of the Red Man -- VHS

OSU A.V. Center
121 N. Cordell Hall
Stillwater, OK 74078
(405) 744-7212

Will Rogers -- VHS
Civil War - Anguish of Emancipation --VHS
Civil War - Promised Reconstruction -- VHS
Goodbye Billy: American goes to War 1917-18 -- VHS
The Plow that Broke the Plains -- VHS
The Run -- VHS

PRIMARY RESOURCES: OHS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

1. Indian Pioneer Papers
2. Oral History Department
3. Newspaper Archives
4. Robert Williams Collection
5. Reapportionment Collection
6. Law Enforcement Collection
7. Zella Patteson Collection
8. Manuscripts & Section X: Socialist Party, Ku Klux Klan, Carrie Nation Materials, Anti-Horse Thief Association.

OKLAHOMA CHRONICLES
(IN-DEPTH ARTICLE)
Generally High School Reading Level Approximately 10 Pages Each

1. Political Trends

Worth Robert Miller, "Frontier Politics: The Bases of Partisan Choice in Oklahoma Territory, 1890-1904,"
62(Winter 1984-85): 429-46.
Using population statistics, the author analyzes the political makeup of the territory and reports on the impact of the Populist Party.

* Jack L. Cross ed., "Thomas J. Palmer: Frontier Publicist,"
28(Winter 1950-51): 452-87.
Palmer was a newspaper editor and publisher from 1893 to 1909. Excerpts from his diary provide insight into politics at the local level.

H. L. Meredith, "The Agrarian Reform Press in Oklahoma, 1889-1922," 50(Spring 1972): 82-94.
Following the first land run several newspapers endorsed agrarian reform. They publicized the Populist and Socialist philosophies and also helped these groups organize.

Von Russell Creel, "Socialists in the House: The Oklahoma Experience, Part I," 70(Summer 1992): 144-83.
Although Oklahoma politics has been dominated by the Democratic party, it was challenged by the Socialists in its 1914 state elections when 174 Socialists were elected to state offices and five western counties elected Socialists to the state legislature. Not before or since has a third party candidate been elected to the Oklahoma Legislature.

Von Russell Creel, "Socialists in the House: The Oklahoma Experience, Part II," 70(Fall 1992): 258-301.
The Five Socialists Elected to the Oklahoma State Legislature in 1914 were involved in public health, safety, and welfare issues.

George O. Carney, "Oklahoma's House Delegation in the 61st Congress: Progressive or Conservative?"
55(Summer 1977): 190-210.
Political stands taken by Oklahoma's Congressional delegation from 1909 to 1911 reveal the issues of those years. Included are tariffs and railroad regulations.

Phillip A. Grant Jr., "Save the Farmer: Oklahoma Congressmen and Farm Relief Legislation, 1924-1928,"
64(Summer 1986): 75-87.
The federal government's first attempt to control the agricultural economy was in the 1920s. The McNary-Haugen bill advocated government purchase of surplus commodities. It was favored by six Oklahoma Congressmen, but it did not become a law.

Philip A. Grant Jr., "Congressional Committee Chairmen from Oklahoma, 1907-1937," 57(Spring 1979): 49-54.

Although Oklahoma was not a populous state it furnished 11 heads of committees that were concerned with water power development, Indian affairs, and federal highways. Senator Robert Owen authored the Federal Reserve Act of 1913.

Philip A. Grant Jr., "A Tradition of Political Power: Congressional Committee Chairmen from Oklahoma, 1945-1972," 60(Winter 1982-83): 438-47.
Oklahoma furnished eight heads of standing committees which originated bills concerned with flood control, strip mining, public health, and space science.

2. Major Events - The Civil War (1861-65), World War I (1914-18), The Great Depression (1920-39), and World War II (1939-45)

* Grant Foreman ed., "Notes of a Missionary Among the Cherokees," 16(Summer 1938): 171-89.
Charles Torrey left an account of his missionary work at Fairfield and Park Hill from 1855 to 1861. Some Indians resented the missionaries' anti-slavery sentiments.

* Anna Lewis ed., "Diary of a Missionary to the Choctaws, 1860-1861," Part I, 17(Winter 1939-40): 428-47.
Part II, 21(Summer 1943): 186-95.
Sue McBeth wrote of her experiences with the Indians.

Fred Hood, "Twilight of the Confederacy in Indian Territory," 41(Winter 1963-64): 425-41.
Although the South gained the advantage in the early part of the Civil War in Indian Territory, by the Spring of 1863 they were incapable of fulfilling the obligations they had agreed to in their treaties with the Indians.

Mary Jane Warde, "Now, the Wolf has Come: The Civilian Civil War in the Indian Territory," 71(Spring 1993): 64-87.
The War resulted in the destruction of the economy and social structure of the Five Civilized Tribes.
The author used diaries, and letters of those who witnessed the war.

LeRoy H. Fischer and William L. McMurry, "Confederate Refugees from Indian Territory," 57(Winter 1979-80): 451-62.
In 1863 advancing Federal troops forced some 14,000 Confederate Indians south into southern Indian Territory and northern Texas. The distribution of food and relief supplies was in the hands of the Confederate army for the duration of the war. Transportation was a serious problem.

* Allan C. Ashcraft ed., "Confederate Indian Department Conditions in August, 1864," 41(Fall 1963): 270-85.
This letter from the Assistant Superintendent of Indian

Affairs deals with feeding destitute Indians and includes information about the numbers of each tribe that are being fed and where the supply depots are.

* Edward E. Dale ed., "Some Letters of General Stand Watie" 1(Spring 1921): 30-59.
These letters, dated 1861-65, were written by Stand Watie, his wife Sarah, Elias Boudinot, and by Watie's officers and friends.

* Edward E. Dale ed., "Additional Letters of General Stand Watie," 1(Summer 1921): 131-49.
Letters dated, 1861-67 were from Watie's son Saladin and from J.W. Washbourne, who was the lawyer for the Confederate Cherokees in Washington.

Stan Hoig, "War for Survival: The Wichita Indians During the Civil War," 62(Fall 1984): 266-83.
By the time of the Civil War the Wichitas were settled in the Leased District or the western Choctaw-Chickasaw land. Part of the tribe went north into Kansas when the war began and these refugees suffered greatly.

James H. Fowler II, "Tar and Feather Patriotism: The Suppression of Dissent in Oklahoma During World War I," 56(Winter 1978-79): 409-30.
During World War I civil liberties were suppressed and many Oklahomans' rights were violated for not actively supporting the war effort.

James H. Fowler II, "Creating an Atmosphere of Suppression 1914-1917," 59(Summer 1981): 202-23.
Fearing sabotage, President Woodrow Wilson encouraged intolerance toward German-Americans. Oklahoma newspapers supported this radical behavior.

Virginia C. Purdy ed., "Dust to Eat: A Document from the Dust Bowl," 58(Winter 1980-81): 440-54.
This essay was sent to the Secretary of Agriculture in 1935. The author, a rancher from the Oklahoma Panhandle, expressed her evaluation of New Deal Policies and described the damage done by the weather.

Gregory R. Graves, "Exodus From Indian Territory: The Evolution of Cotton Culture in Eastern Oklahoma," 60(Summer 1982): 186-209.
The drought of the 1930s did not lessen production of cotton in the eastern counties. Loss of population and therefore production in this area was due instead to changed agricultural policies including the decline in small scale cash crop farming and increased mechanization.

Kenny A. Franks, "Goodbye Dear, I'll be Back in a Year: The Mobilization of the Oklahoma National Guard for World War II,"

69(Winter 1991-92): 340-67.
A brief history of Oklahoma's National Guard, formed in 1890, is followed by an account of its mobilization for World War II as the 45th Infantry Division.

Susan L. Allen, "Preparing Women for the National Crisis: The Role of Oklahoma A. and M. College,"
69(Winter 1991-92): 392-407.
The college trained women in a number of defense-related programs including aircraft inspection, industrial drafting, cost accounting, applied chemistry, and engineering.

3. People who Affected the Development of Oklahoma

Monroe Billington, "Senator Thomas P. Gore,"
35(Fall 1957): 265-87.
Thomas Gore, who had been blinded in a childhood accident, became one of Oklahoma's first U.S. Senators in 1907 and served in the Senate 24 years. Gore supported progressive legislation and government regulation but he opposed New Deal programs.

Kenny L. Brown, "A Progressive from Oklahoma,"
62(Fall 1984): 232-65.
Robert L. Owen was a mixed blood Cherokee Indian agent who became one of Oklahoma's first U.S. Senators. He remained in the senate until 1924.

Sheldon Neuringer, "Governor Walton's War on the Ku Klux Klan: An Episode in Oklahoma History 1923-24,"
45(Summer 1967): 153-79.
This article examines the modern Ku Klux Klan against Jack Walton's ill-fated governorship. The Klan was at the height of its power when Walton attacked it.

Robert L. Dorman, "The Tragical Agrarianism of Alfalfa Bill Murray, The Sage of Tishomingo," 66(Fall 1988): 240-67.
William Murray was one of the state's most colorful governors from 1931 to 1935. He tried to apply out-dated Populist ideas to relief efforts during the Great Depression.

James C. Milligan and L. David Norris, "The Aroma of Politics: Raymond Gary and the Election of 1954,"
66(Spring 1988): 64-93.
Some of the issues of the 1954 governor's campaign were highway building, ending prohibition of alcoholic beverages, and right-to-work legislation. Gary had such a comfortable lead before the primary that the other candidates resorted to mud slinging.

Carl Albert with Danny Goble, "We had Everything but Money,"
66(Summer 1988): 130-63.
Carl Albert's account of his early years. Albert served in

the U.S. House of Representatives from 1971 to 1976 and was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1971 to 1976.

B. ANALYZE THE MAJOR ISSUES THAT HAVE SHAPED STATE POLITICS SINCE STATEHOOD.

FIELD TRIPS: OKLAHOMA MUSEUMS THAT ADDRESS THIS TOPIC, Elementary through Adult

1. Oklahoma State Museum of History
   2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
   Oklahoma City, OK 73105
   (405) 521-2491

AUDIO VISUAL:
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101 W. 22nd St.
Ada, OK 74720
(405) 332-8862

Oil - VHS
Will Rogers - VHS

OSU A.V. Centers
121 N. Cordell Hall
Stillwater, OK 74078
(405) 744-7212

Dust Bowl

PRIMARY RESOURCES: OHS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

1. Reapportionment Collection
2. Bard Collection
3. Equal Rights Amendment Collection
4. Newspaper Archives
5. Oral History Department
6. Indian Pioneer Papers

The Chronicles of Oklahoma
(IN-DEPTH ARTICLE)
Generally High School Reading Level Approximately 10 Pages Each

Norbert R. Mahnken, "No Oklahoman Lost a Penny: Oklahoma's State Bank Guarantee Law, 1907-1923," 71(Spring 1993): 42-63.
Haphazard banking practices in Indian Territory resulted in a law being passed in 1907 that was designed to bring order to the system. The law created a fund to protect depositors in case of bank failure.

Sherry Warrick, "Radical Labor in Oklahoma: The Working Class Union," 52(Summer 1974): 180-95.
The Working Class Union, influenced by the International Workers of the World, became a violent Socialist organization by 1916. Farmers were coerced into joining the "green corn rebellion", which was a protest against America's involvement in World War I.

Stephen F. Lalli, "The Oklahoma Rural News: Roots of an Electric Cooperative Newspaper," 71(Winter 1993-94): 438-49.
Rural Electrification was an issue because, as late as the mid 1930s, less than 3% of the farms had electricity. The Oklahoma Rural News championed public power over private power companies.

Jeanette Ford, "Electricity for a Region: The Southwest Power Administration," 60(Winter 1982-83): 448-59.
Until the 1940s private companies supplied most industrial power needs and less than 10% of rural homes had electricity. The Southwestern Power Administration, established in 1943, marketed hydroelectric power from 21 dams and transmission lines and currently sells power to electrical cooperatives, cities, and government agencies.

Anne Million, "We the (Sooner) People: Oklahoma and the U.S. Constitution," 65(Winter 1987-88): 380-99.
Numerous legal decisions involving Oklahoma, from Indian treaties to civil rights cases, have been decided by the U.S. Supreme Court.

William C. Kellough, "Power and Politics of the Federal Court," 65(Summer 1987): 182-213.
The article reviews the careers of Oklahoma's federal judges who served from 1907 to 1984 and relates details of some of the cases and issues that occupied them.

Bob L. Blackburn, "Law Enforcement in Transition: From Decentralized County Sheriffs to the Highway Patrol," 56(Summer 1978): 194-207.
When Oklahoma became a state it was more than 80% rural. The constitution did not provide for a statewide law enforcement organization but rather relied on a decentralized system of

elected county sheriffs. This was changed in 1937 with the establishment of the Highway Patrol.

Roger W. Cummins, "Lily-White Juries on Trial: The Civil Rights Defense of Jess Hollins," 63(Summer 1985): 166-85.
In 1931 Jess Hollins, a Black man, was arrested, charged with and convicted of rape. Civil rights activists' work on this case resulted in broadened rights for Blacks including the right to be tried by a jury of their peers.

Peter M. Wright, "John Collier and the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936," 50(Fall 1972): 347-71.
During the 1930s Congress passed legislation aimed at helping America's destitute Indians. John Collier, Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, sought to reverse the policy of land allotments and provide Indians more government protection. Many Oklahomans were opposed to Collier's policy.

Carl R. Graves, "The Right to be Served: Oklahoma City's Lunch Counter Sit-ins, 1958-1964," 59(Summer 1981): 152-66.
Because Blacks were excluded from most theaters, restaurants, and amusements, this discrimination was attacked by the NAACP Youth Council under the leadership of Clara Luper. Luper led the Youth Council in a series of sit-ins in restaurants.

Scot W. Boulton, "Desegregation of the Oklahoma City School System," 58(Summer 1980): 192-220.
Oklahoma's policy of "separate but equal" schools for Blacks was prohibited by U.S. Supreme Court decisions in the 1940s and 1950s. In the Oklahoma City school system segregation was challenged in the late 1960s, resulting in a system of forced busing to achieve integration. A look at various integration plans.

OBJECTIVE VI

Evaluate the Social, Economic, and Political Development of Native Americans From Prehistoric Settlement Through Modern Times

VI. EVALUATE THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF NATIVE AMERICANS FROM PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT THROUGH MODERN TIMES.

A. IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE SIGNIFICANT PHASES OF PREHISTORIC CULTURES.

FIELD TRIPS: OKLAHOMA MUSEUMS THAT ADDRESS THIS TOPIC, Elementary through Aduit

1. Spiro Mounds Archaeological Park
   Route 2, Box 339AA
   Spiro, OK 74959
   (918) 962-2062

2. Museum of the Red River
   812 E. Lincoln
   Idabel, OK 74745
   (405) 286-3616

3. Museum of the Great Plains
   P.O. Box 68, 601 Ferris Ave.
   Lawton, OK 73502
   (405) 581-3460

4. Oklahoma Museum of Natural History
   1335 Asp
   Norman, OK 73019
   (405) 325-3460

5. OSU Museum of Natural History
   OSU Campus
   Stillwater, OK 74078
   (405) 624-6531

6. Gilcrease Museum
   1400 Gilcrease Road
   Tulsa, OK 74127
   (918) 582-3122

AUDIO VISUAL:
Middle School through High School Media Resources

Sigma Educational Media
101 W. 22nd St.
Ada, OK 74720
(405) 332-8862

The Beginnings - VHS

PRIMARY RESOURCES: OHS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

1. Maps Archives

The Chronicles of Oklahoma
(IN-DEPTH ARTICLE)
Generally High School Reading Level Approximately 10 Pages Each

Arrell M. Gibson, "Prehistory in Oklahoma," 43(Spring 1965): 2-8.
There is archaeological evidence that people inhabited present day Oklahoma as long ago as 10,000 years. This is a summary of the data found from the earliest period to the Spiro epoch.

Joseph B. Thoburn, "Prehistoric Cultures of Oklahoma," 7(Fall 1929): 211-41.
Artifacts discovered from work done in the Caddoan mounds of eastern Oklahoma in and around LeFlore County.

Joseph B. Thoburn, "The Origin of the Natural Mounds in Oklahoma and Adjacent States," 15(Fall 1937): 322-43.
Explorers wondered about the circular mounds in eastern Oklahoma. Theories of their origin.

Robert L. Brooks and Robert E. Bell, "Prehistoric People: The Southern Plains Villagers," 67(Fall 1989): 296-319.
The area referred to includes most of Oklahoma. These groups all lived in small villages on streams and shared a dependence on bison for food, clothing, and other necessities, although they also raised food and gathered wild plant products. (800-1500 A.D.)

Robert E. Bell, "Recent Archaeological Research in Oklahoma, 1946-1948," 27(Fall 1949): 303-12.
With the development of reservoir areas and flood control projects came the necessity of archaeological investigation of the sites before work was begun because water would destroy artifacts. Descriptions of 10 excavated sites.

B. TRACE THE MOVEMENT OF TRIBAL GROUPS INTO OKLAHOMA.

FIELD TRIPS: OKLAHOMA MUSEUMS THAT ADDRESS THIS TOPIC, Elementary through Adult

1. Oklahoma Museum of History
   2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
   Oklahoma City, OK 73105
   (405) 521-2491

2. Chickasaw Council House
P.O. Box 717
Tishomingo, OK 73460
(405) 371-3351

3. Museum of the Western Prairie
P.O. Box 574
Altus, OK 73522
(405) 482-1044

4. Delaware Tribal Museum
Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005
(405) 247-2448

5. Kiowa Tribal Museum
P.O. Box 369
Carnegie, OK 73015
(405) 654-2300

6. Museum of the Red River
812 E. Lincoln
Idabel, OK 74745
(405) 286-3616

7. Museum of the Great Plains
P.O. Box 68
Lawton OK 73502
(405) 581-3460

8. Five Civilized Tribes Museum
Honor Heights Dr.
Muskogee, OK 74401
(918) 683-1701

9. Osage Tribal Museum
600 N. Grandview Ave.
Pawhuska, OK 74056
(918) 287-2495

10. Spiro Mounds Archaeological Park
Route 2, Box 339AA
Spiro, OK 74959
(918) 962-2062

11. Cherokee Heritage Center
P.O. Box 515
Tahlequah, OK 74465
(918) 456-6195

12. Tonkawa Tribal Museum
Route 2, Box 364
Tonkawa, OK 74653

(405) 628-2561

13. Choctaw National Historical Museum
Route 1, Box 105AAA
Tuskahoma, OK 74574
(918) 569-4465

14. Plains Indians and Pioneers Museum
P.O. Box 1167
Woodward, OK 73802
(405) 256-6136

AUDIO VISUAL:
Middle School through High School Media Resources

Sigma Educational Media
101 W. 22nd St.
Ada, OK 74720
(405) 332-8862

The Coming of the Indians - VHS

PRIMARY RESOURCES: OHS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

1. Indian Records

2. Indian Pioneer Papers

3. Oral History Department

4. Newspaper Archives

The Chronicles of Oklahoma
(IN-DEPTH ARTICLE)
Generally High School Reading Level Approximately 10 Pages Each

Duane Gage, "Oklahoma: A Resettlement Area for Indians," 47(Fall 1969): 282-97.
Oklahoma became a resettlement area for Native Americans mainly because of its reported barrenness and because of the fact that the wild Plains tribes presented a barrier to white settlement.

Brian C. Hosmer, "Rescued From Extinction? The Civilizing Program in Indian Territory," 68(Summer 1990): 138-53.
During the 1830s Indian tribes were moved to Indian Territory. This article relates the opinions of non-Indians concerning this policy.

Arrell M. Gibson, "America's Exiles," 54(Spring 1976): 3-15.
The author calls the Native American a "tragic casualty of

imperialist expansion" in this overview of removals. He tells of the pressure put on the tribes east of the Mississippi to relocate and describes their subsequent moves into Indian Territory.

R. David Edmunds, "Indians as Pioneers: Potawatomis on the Frontier," 65(Winter 1987-88): 340-53.
The Potawatomis and other tribes were pioneers in that they were often the first groups to move onto the advancing frontier and confront hostile Plains tribes. This tribe, like the Five Civilized Tribes, had been intermarried with and influenced by Europeans before migrating. By the 1830s many Potawatomis were mixed blood traders.

Carol Hampton, "Indian Colonization in the Cherokee Outlet and Western Indian Territory," 54(Spring 1976): 130-48.
Between 1855 and 1894 the federal government colonized 26 tribes in the Cherokee Outlet and in western Indian Territory. Most of these relocations occurred after the Civil War, on land ceded to the government by the Five Civilized Tribes.

Linda Parker, "Indian Colonization in Northeastern and Central Indian Territory," 54(Spring 1976): 104-29.
By the 1830s the tribes of the Old Northwest Territory: Peorias, Quapaws, Ottawas, Shawnee, Modocs, Wyandottes, and Senecas; were moved into northeastern Indian Territory after a succession of tragic removals.

H. Glenn Jordan, "Choctaw Colonization in Oklahoma," 54(Spring 1976): 16-33.
The development of the removal policy as it affected the Choctaws is seen in negotiations that extended from 1818 until the final treaty in 1830. Most of the tribe moved between 1831 and 1833.

William W. Savage, Jr., "Creek Colonization in Oklahoma," 54(Spring 1976): 34-43.
Conflicting groups within the Creek tribe weakened the tribe's position in its dealings with the federal government. Their final treaty was signed in 1832 and their move completed by 1837.

Blue Clark, "Chickasaw Colonization in Oklahoma," 54(Spring 1976): 44-59.
The Chickasaws began negotiations with the federal government over land cessions in 1786 and signed the final treaty by which they accepted a home in the new Choctaw Nation in 1837. Theirs was probably the easiest removal because the tribe was small and the trips were organized by their own leaders.

* Gaston Litton ed., "Negotiations Leading to the Choctaw-Chickasaw Agreement of 1837," 17(Winter 1939-40): 417-27.
Correspondence between the Chickasaw delegation and Choctaw commissioners during negotiations over Chickasaw land in

Indian Territory.

* Muriel H. Wright ed., "Samuel Austin Worcester: A Dedication," 37(Spring 1959): 2-21.
Letters written by Worcester and his family from 1833 through 1858. One tells of Worcester's release from a Georgia prison. Another was concerned with acquiring a printing press.

Tom Holm, "Cherokee Colonization in Oklahoma," 54(Spring 1976): 60-76.
The first Cherokee migrations into present northwest Arkansas were voluntary and these Cherokees became involved in continuous warfare with the Osages of the region. The majority of the tribe arrived in their new nation, which by then was present northeastern Oklahoma, between 1836 and 1839.

Louise Welsh, "Seminole Colonization in Oklahoma," 54(Spring 1976): 77-101.
Although Seminole chiefs agreed to give up all of their Florida land and move onto the Creek Nation in Indian Territory in 1833, a resistance faction under Osceola violently resisted until 1842 when the U.S. Government called off the struggle. A group of Seminole remained in Florida.

* Raymond Estep ed., "Lieutenant William E. Burnet: Notes on Removal of Indians From Texas to Indian Territory." Part I, 38(Fall 1960): 274-309.
Part II, 38(Winter 1960-61): 369-96.
Part III, 39(Spring 1961): 15-41.
Charged with protecting the Brazos River Indians from Texans and removing them to Fort Cobb in 1859, Burnet wrote letters to his father, Texas leader David Burnet, that described the removal.

C. **COMPARE AND CONTRAST CULTURAL VALUES OF NATIVE AMERICANS AND EUROPEAN AMERICANS.**

FIELD TRIPS: OKLAHOMA MUSEUMS THAT ADDRESS THIS TOPIC, Elementary through Adult

1. Museum of the Western Prairie
P.O. Box 574
Altus, OK 73522
(405) 482-1044

2. Woolaroc Museum
P.O. Box 1647
Bartlesville, OK 74005
(918) 336-0307

3. Canadian County Historical Museum
300 S. Grand
El Reno, OK 73036

(405) 262-5121

4. Museum of the Great Plains
P.O. Box 68
Lawton, OK 73502
(405) 581-3460

5. Pawnee Bill Ranch Museum
P.O. Box 493
Pawnee, OK 74058
(918) 762-2513

6. Plains Indian and Pioneers Museum
P.O. Box 1167
Woodward, OK 73802
(405) 256-6136

AUDIO VISUAL:
Middle School through High School Media Resources

Sigma Educational Media
101 W. 22nd St.
Ada, OK 74720
(405) 332-8862

Twin Territories - VHS

PRIMARY RESOURCES: OHS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

1. Indian Records

2. Indian Pioneer Papers

3. Oral History Department

4. Newspaper Archives

The Chronicles of Oklahoma
(IN-DEPTH ARTICLE)
Generally High School Reading Level Approximately 10 Pages Each

Norman A. Graebner, "Provincial Indian Society in Eastern Oklahoma," 23(Winter 1945-46): 323-37.
Economic and social life of the Five Civilized Tribes including information about their homes, food, and amusements during the period 1840 to 1890.

Christopher J. Huggard, "Culture Mixing: Everyday Life on Missions Among the Choctaws," 70(Winter 1992-93): 432-49.
During the period 1800-1860 missionaries who taught the Indians were changed by what they learned from the them. The

Indians were willing to adopt new ways and learn from the whites but they wanted to keep their own cultural identity.

Justin D. Murphy, "Wheelock Female Seminary 1842-1861: The Acculturation and Christianization of Young Choctaw Women," 69(Spring 1991): 48-61.
A tough policy was established at this and other mission schools that included the use of the English language only and the pupil's total rejection of her tribal past.

W. David Baird, "Are There Real Indians in Oklahoma? Historical Perceptions of the Five Civilized Tribes," 68(Spring 1990): 4-23.
Because many tribal members of the Five Civilized Tribes are mixed bloods and look like whites, some people don't consider them real Indians. The author looks at the complex life of the mixed blood Indian.

D. TRACE THE TRANSITION OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY FROM COMMUNALLY OWNED LAND TO PRIVATELY OWNED LAND.

FIELD TRIPS: OKLAHOMA MUSEUMS THAT ADDRESS THIS TOPIC, Elementary through Adult

1. Oklahoma State Museum of History
   2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
   Oklahoma City, OK 73105
   (405) 521-2491

2. Oklahoma Territorial Museum
   402 E. Oklahoma
   Guthrie, OK 73044
   (405) 282-1889

3. Museum of the Cherokee Strip
   507 S. 4th Street
   Enid, OK 73701
   (405) 237-1907

4. Cherokee Strip Museum
   2617 West Fir
   Perry, OK 73077
   (405) 336-2405

AUDIO VISUAL:
Middle School through High School Media Resources

Sigma Educational Media
101 W. 22nd st.
Ada, OK 74720
(405) 332-8862

Statehood - VHS

Oklahoma Historical Society's Bookstore
2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
(405) 522-5214

Land of the Red Man -- VHS

PRIMARY RESOURCES: OHS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

1. Indian Records
2. Indian Pioneer Papers
3. Newspaper Archives
4. Maps Archives
5. B. B. Chapman Collection
6. Greer County Case Collection

The Chronicles of Oklahoma
(IN-DEPTH ARTICLE)
Generally High School Reading Level Approximately 10 Pages Each

Norman A. Graebner, " The Public Land Policy of the Five Civilized Tribes," 23(Summer 1945): 107-18.
The communal system of landholding prompted demand for control of natural resources such as lumber and prairie grass between 1839 and 1892. Whites in surrounding areas did not respect the Indian's right to his natural resources.

Frederick E. Hoxie, "The End of the Savage: Indian Policy in the U.S. Senate 1880-1900," 55(Summer 1977): 157-79.
Government policy toward Indians changed during the late 1800s. Agreeing that Grant's peace policy had failed, members of the Senate were divided over whether the Indian should be protected or treated like an ordinary citizen.

Arrell M. Gibson, "The Centennial Legacy of the General Allotment Act," 65(Fall 1987): 228-51.
The individual allotment of land under the General Allotment or Dawes Act, in effect from 1887-1934, was the most culturally disruptive to the Indians of all federal legislation. Safeguards to protect the Indians in holding their land generally failed.

Mary Jane Warde, "Fight for Survival: The Indian Response to

the Boomer Movement," 67(Spring 1989): 30-51.
The intrusion of whites on Indian land intensified after the Civil War. This article relates tribal leaders' struggle against this invasion and their opposition to the opening of the Unassigned Land.

William W. Savage, Jr., "Of Cattle and Corporation: The Rise, Progress, and Termination of the Cherokee Strip Livestock Association," 71(Summer 1993): 138-53.
Cattlemen who rented land from the Cherokees were expelled from the Outlet in 1890 by the federal government. The government then prepared the land for individual Indian allotments and finally opened the excess to white settlement.

Brad Agnew, "Voices from the Land Run of 1889," 67(Spring 1989): 4-29.
The author uses eye witness accounts of participants in the boomer movement and during the first land run to reconstruct the excitement of that period.

Donald E. Green, "The Oklahoma Land Run of 1889: A Centennial Re-Interpretation," 67(Summer 1989): 116-49.
The author attempts to separate the myth of this epic event from probable reality.

Michael H. Reggio, "Troubled Times: Homesteading in Short-Grass Country, 1892-1900," 57(Summer 1979): 196-211.
There was limited interest in Oklahoma's third land run and over two million acres were left unclaimed. Drought and the absence of a railroad retarded settlement.

Alvin O. Turner, "Order and Disorder: The Opening of the Cherokee Outlet," 71(Summer 1993): 154-73.
The most chaotic of the land runs, the run of 1893 attracted 100,000 people. The prospective settler dealt with many problems including hot September weather and a scarcity of water.

Mary Ann Blochowiak, "Justice is Our Battle Cry: The Territorial Free Homes League," 62(Spring 1984): 38-55.
A settler who gained land in Oklahoma's first land run did not pay for the land but in the subsequent runs, land cost from one to two and a half dollars per acre. The government intended to regain the money it had paid the Indians for their surplus land. The impoverished settler fought this obligation and "free homes" became the biggest issue of the territorial period.

OBJECTIVE VII

Identify Major Ethnic Groups and Minorities and Trace

Their Contributions Throughout the

History of Oklahoma

VII. IDENTIFY MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS AND MINORITIES AND TRACE THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE HISTORY OF OKLAHOMA.

A. DESCRIBE THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

FIELD TRIPS: OKLAHOMA MUSEUMS THAT ADDRESS THIS TOPIC.
Elementary through Adult

1. Pioneer Woman Museum
   701 Monument Road
   Ponca City, OK 74604
   (405) 765-6108

2. Oklahoma State Museum of History
   2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
   Oklahoma City, OK 73105
   (405) 521-2491

AUDIO VISUAL:
Middle School through High School Media Resources

PRIMARY RESOURCES: OHS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

1. Indian Records
2. Indian Pioneer Papers
3. Newspaper Archives
4. Photo Archives
5. Oral History Department
6. Kate Barnard Materials
7. Louisa Fair Journal
8. Sue McBeth Collection
9. Hope Holloway Collection
10. Muriel Wright Collection

The Chronicles of Oklahoma
(IN-DEPTH ARTICLE)
Generally High School Reading Level Approximately 10 Pages Each

Rebecca Herring, "Their Work was Never Done: Women Missionaries on the Kiowa-Comanche Reservation," 64(Spring 1986) 69-83.
Beginning in the 1870s women from the East endured difficult journeys and hard physical work in their efforts to civilize the Plains Indians. They helped the Indians with their everyday problems.

Susan A. Allen, "Progressive Spirit: The Oklahoma and Indian Territory Federation of Women's Clubs," 66(Spring 1988): 4-21.
During the territorial period women's groups worked to promote reforms such as a juvenile detention center, compulsory education, and the prohibition of child labor. They also lobbied to have these and other reforms included in the state constitution.

Bernice Norman Crockett, "No Job for a Woman," 61(Summer 1983): 148-67.
Sallie Sturgeon published a magazine for women. She was appointed State Health Commissioner in 1920. During the 1930s she became involved with Oklahoma City's Community Camp, an effort to clear out the slums in central Oklahoma City.

Louise Boyd James, "The Woman Suffrage Issue in the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention," 56(Winter 1978-79): 379-92.
Despite extensive lobbying efforts by women and the support of a few male leaders, woman suffrage did not become part of Oklahoma's constitution in 1907.

Maitreyi Mazumdar, "Alice's Restaurant: Expanding a Women's Sphere," 70(Fall 1992): 302-25.
Alice Robertson came from an important Oklahoma missionary family headed by her grandfather Samuel A. Worcester. She became the second woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, believing she was protecting "women's sphere" by entering politics in 1920.

Linda W. Reese, "Dear Oklahoma Lady: Women Journalists Speak Out," 67(Fall 1989): 264-95.
Women were influenced by popular columnists during the 1920s including Elva Ferguson, Lucia Ferguson, Edith Johnson, and Lola Pearson.

James C. Milligan and L. David Norris, "The First Lady of Education: Oklahoma's Kate Galt Zaneis," 71(Fall 1993): 276-301.
Kate Zaneis was the first woman president of a state college or university in the United States. She became president of Durant's Southeastern Oklahoma State Teacher's College in 1935. Political interference in higher education by governors and other officials was common in Oklahoma's early years and this article concentrates on the political problems she faced.

B. IDENTIFY IMMIGRATION, SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND CULTURAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS, HISPANIC AMERICANS, ASIAN AMERICANS, AND OTHER DISTINCTIVE ETHNIC GROUPS IN OKLAHOMA.

FIELD TRIPS: OKLAHOMA MUSEUMS THAT ADDRESS THIS TOPIC, Elementary through Adult

1. State Museum of History
   2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
   Oklahoma City, OK 73105
   (405) 521-2491

AUDIO VISUAL:
Middle School through High School Media Resources

Sigma Educational Media
101 W. 22nd St.
Ada, OK 74720
(405) 332-8862

A History of Blacks in Oklahoma Part I - VHS
A History of Blacks in Oklahoma Part II - VHS

OSU A.V. Centers
121 N. Cordell Hall
Stillwater, OK 74078
(405) 744-7212

The Black West -- VHS
From These Roots -- VHS
Through the Looking Glass Darkly -- VHS

PRIMARY RESOURCES: OHS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

1. Slave Narratives
2. Indian Records
3. Indian Pioneer Papers
4. Oral History Department

The Chronicles of Oklahoma
(IN-DEPTH ARTICLE)
Generally High School Reading Level Approximately 10 Pages Each

Douglas Hale, "European Immigrants in Oklahoma: A Survey,"

53(Summer 1975): 179-203.
Using maps, charts, and graphs the author locates major

European immigrant groups from the census figures of 1910 and 1920.

Phillip Mellinger, "Discrimination and Statehood in Oklahoma," 49(Fall 1971): 340-78.
After the Civil War many Blacks were interested in Indian Territory as a place to colonize. The freedom they realized during the territorial period, however, vanished with statehood and tough discrimination laws.

Nudie Williams, "The Black Press in Oklahoma: The Formative Years, 1889-1907," 61(Fall 1983): 308-19.
The first successful Black newspaper in Oklahoma Territory was the Langston City Herald begun in 1891. Others followed in the Black towns. Each paper promoted settlement in its town and protested racial injustice. They attracted some 8,000 Blacks to the land openings.

George O. Carney, "Historic Resources of Oklahoma's All-Black Towns: A Preservation Profile," 69(Summer 1991): 116-33.
During the territorial years 28 Black towns were founded. Thirteen were still in existence in 1990, mostly in the eastern part of the State, and efforts are being made to preserve their landmarks.

Kenny L. Brown, "Peaceful Progress: An Account of the Italians of Krebs, Oklahoma," 53(Fall 1975): 332-52.
By 1910 there were 10,000 Italians living in the eastern mining area. Most of the workers were not radical and strikes between 1898 and 1920 were generally not violent.

Tom Caldwell, "From the Hills of Lebanon: The Syrian-Lebanese in Oklahoma," 64(2 1986): 15-33.
The term Syrian-Lebanese refers to people who immigrated to the U.S. from the eastern Mediterranean area before the 1920s. Many of these immigrants became important Oklahomans. Their culture, religion, and economic pursuits are described.

C. IDENTIFY ETHNIC AND MINORITY INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

FIELD TRIPS: OKLAHOMA MUSEUMS THAT ADDRESS THIS TOPIC, Elementary through Adult

1. State Museum of History
   2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
   Oklahoma City, OK 73105
   (405) 521-2491

AUDIO VISUAL:
Middle School through High School Media Resources

Oklahoma Historical Society's Bookstore
2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
(405) 522-5214

Oklahoma A Past Preserved -- VHS

PRIMARY RESOURCES: OHS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY

1. Indian Records
2. Indian Pioneer Papers
3. Zella Patterson Collection
4. Amos Hopkins Dukes Collection
5. Sam Brown Collection
6. Photo Archives
7. Oral History Department

The Chronicles of Oklahoma
(IN-DEPTH ARTICLE)
Generally High School Reading Level Approximately 10 Pages Each

Gary Kremer, "For Justice and a Fee: James Milton Turner and the Cherokee Freedman," 58(Winter 1980-81): 377-91.
James Milton Turner was a Black advocate of rights for former slaves. The Cherokee reconstruction treaty stated that their freedmen were to share the proceeds from the sale of the Cherokee Outlet. Legal battles resulted.

Nudie E. Williams, "They Fought for Votes: The White Politician and the Black Editor," 64(Spring 1986): 19-35.
Blacks hoped they wouldn't have to sacrifice their rights in the transition from Republican territorial to Democratic state politics. Territorial Representative Bird McGuire tried to keep their support but Black editor Stephen Russell wanted his fellow Blacks to make the best deal possible.

Nudie E. Williams, "The African Lion: George Napier Perkins, Lawyer, Politician, and Editor," 70(Winter 1992-93): 450-465.
During the territorial period Perkins urged Blacks to

participate in politics and vote. Later restrictive laws made participation difficult.

Jere W. Roberson, "Edward P. McCabe and the Langston Experiment," 51(Fall 1973): 343-55.
Edward McCabe promoted the all Black community of Langston. He also helped to create Langston University.

Paul Lehman, "The Edwards Family and Black Entrepreneurial Success," 64(Winter 1986-87): 88-97.
Despite discrimination and segregation, Walter and Frances Edwards built an economic empire in Oklahoma City from 1915 through the early 1950s.

Gary Watters, "The Russian Jew in Oklahoma: The May Brothers," 53(Winter 1975-76): 479-91.
The Madansky (May) brothers immigrated to the United States from Russia in the 1890s. They moved to Oklahoma in 1908 to open a men's clothing store, the first of five, in Tulsa. By 1974 when this article was written, the Bartlesville store had been in business for 64 years.

GUIDES TO PRIMARY MATERIALS LOCATED IN THE ARCHIVES AT THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

* Grant Foreman ed., "Pioneer Recollections," 18(Winter 1940-41): 371-94.
Transcribed interviews with Oklahoma pioneers were made during the 1930s.

* "Catalogue of Microfilmed Publications of the Archives and Manuscripts Division."
This collection includes national records of the Five Civilized Tribes from removal to 1905, agency records from the Cheyenne-Arapaho, Kiowa, Pawnee, Quapaw, and Sac and Fox-Shawnee agencies until the 1930s, Dawes commission documents, and school records of the Chilocco and Mekusukey Academy.
These materials are listed in the Notes and Documents sections of The Chronicles of Oklahoma, in all four issues of 1982, volume 60.